

The Western Democrat.

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
Terms of Subscription—THREE DOLLARS, IN ADVANCE.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1868.

SEVENTEENTH VOLUME---NUMBER 830.

THE
Western Democrat
PUBLISHED BY
WILLIAM J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor.
TERMS—Three Dollars per annum in advance.

Advertisements will be inserted at reasonable rates, or in accordance with contract.
Obituary notices of over five lines in length will be charged for at advertising rates.

CHARLOTTE HOTEL, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

This first class and well known House, formerly kept by Maj. J. B. KERR, having been recently repaired and refurnished in every department, is now open and ready to receive guests.
The Table is unsurpassed, and in point of convenience and comfort the House is not excelled by any in the City.
W. W. HART,
Proprietor.
February 17, 1868.

Robert Gibbon, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Tayon Street, Charlotte, N. C.
Office and Residence, one door south old State Bank, (formerly Wm. Johnston's residence).
Jan. 1, 1868.

J. P. McCombs, M. D.,
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country. All calls, both night and day, promptly attended to.
Office No. 5 Granite Row, up stairs, opposite the Mansion House.
January 27, 1868.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. B. S. Traywick,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Is prepared to do all work in the line of his Profession. He guarantees satisfaction in every respect. He has had thirteen years practice.
May 4, 1868.

A. W. ALEXANDER,
Surgeon Dentist,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
(Office in the Bracket Building, opposite the Charlotte Hotel.)
Can be consulted on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.
March 25, 1868.

Dr. JOHN H. McADEN,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Has on hand a large and well selected stock of PURE DRUGS, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Family Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Eye Stuffs, Fancy and Toilet Articles, which he is determined to sell at the very lowest prices.
May 20, 1867.

JOHN T. BUTLER,
PRACTICAL
Watch and Clock Maker,
AND DEALER IN
JEWELRY, FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS,
Watch Materials, Spectacles, &c.
Aug. 19, 1867. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

ANOTHER NEW STORE.
McMURRAY, DAVIS & CO.,
Have opened a new Grocery Store in Bryce's Building, and invite attention to their
Stock of Groceries.
They keep a supply of everything usually found in a Grocery Store and want it by farmers, such as Sugar, Coffee, Salt and Iron, Cotton Yarn, Molasses, Fish, Shovels, Spades, Forks, &c., Crockery and Wooden Ware, Irish Potatoes, Meal and Corn.
Purchasers are requested to call and examine this stock and prices.
Produce will be bought or taken in exchange for Groceries, or received on consignment for sale. Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Cotton, Corn, Flour, &c., that may be sent to our care.
J. W. McFERRAY,
J. N. DAVIS & CO.
March 16, 1868.

A. HALES,
Watchmaker and Jeweler,
Next Door to the Mansion House, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
If your Watch needs Repairing, Don't get mad and go to swearing; Just take it into HALE'S shop, He will fix it up so that it will not stop. He warrants his work all for a year, When it is used with proper care, He will do it as low as it can be done, And do it so well it's sure to run.
January 1, 1868.

NEW ARRIVALS
At J. Kuck & Co's Grocery Store.
5,000 POUNDS OF MOUNTAIN BACON.
1,000 Pounds Baltimore Bacon,
25 Sacks of Rio Coffee,
50 Sacks Salt, common to fine,
50 Boxes of superior Star Candles,
5 Tierces of Sugar Cured Hams,
25 Barrels of Sugar, all grades,
10 Hogsheads of Molasses,
10 Barrels of Syrup.
March 30, 1868. At J. KUCK & CO'S.

Blacksmithing and Wood Work.
The undersigned are carrying on the Blacksmithing business at the old stand of Charles Wilson near the Grave Yard.
Horse-Shoeing and all kinds of Iron Work done in the best manner at short notice, on reasonable terms.
CHARLES WILSON,
WM. ROSS.
I will attend to any Wood Work which may be desired.
CHAS. WILSON.
May 11, 1868.

Just Received at S. Grose & Co's,
10 BARRELS EXTRA C SUGAR,
10 " Yellow coffee Sugar,
5 " Soda Crackers,
2 " Butter "
2 " Cream "
100 Pounds Turkish Prunes,
5 Doren Brooms,
5 Painted Buckets,
10 Sacks Rio Coffee,
100 " Family Flour,
10 Boxes Cheshire Cheese,
10 " Best State "
April 29, 1868.

LOGAN AND BLAIR.—When the war for the Union broke out, Logan, a supporter of Jefferson Davis, tried to get South and offer his valuable services to the Confederacy. At the same time Blair, an outspoken Republican who had the courage of his opinions, organized the Union forces in Missouri, and saved that State to the Union. As Chairman of the Military Committee in the House, Blair afterwards labored resolutely and successfully to make the war which he believed in a success, and as a Major General in the field contributed mainly to secure its being so. Now, the war being over, Blair lifts up his voice like a man against the imposition upon this free people of a Congressional oligarchy by means of negro votes, and Logan accuses Blair of being a "rebel!"—N. Y. World.

MUSIC.

MRS. OSBORNE will resume her instructions in Music on Tuesday, the first day of September, 1868. Terms, \$16 per Session of Twenty Weeks. July 13, 1868. 8w

Turnip Seed! Turnip Seed!!
Purple Top, White Norfolk, White Globe, Large Yellow or Golden Globe, Ruta Baga, and other varieties, just arrived and for sale at the Corner Drug Store, by July 20, 1868. J. H. McADEN.

Notice to Debtors.

In order to help those that I thought deserved help, I created a number of persons during the past year. I now need the money, and respectfully call on those indebted to me to come forward and settle. I shall be obliged to enforce collection where no disposition is shown to pay up.
July 20, 1868. B. M. PRESSON.

Great Inducement to Farmers.
We have made arrangements by which we can furnish Loose Lime by the Ton at \$11. Certainly every Farmer will not fail to see it at this low price.
HUTCHISON, BURROUGHS & CO.,
April 20, 1868. Agents.

Blasting Powder.

100 KEGS BLASTING POWDER, for sale by MILLER & BLACK. May 25, 1868.

PRESERVING POWDERS.

The "American Fruit-Preserving Powders" are for sale at the Drug Store of Kilgore & Cureton. These Powders are perfect antiseptics, are warranted to be healthy, and will effectually prevent fermentation and subsequent decay in all kinds of Fruits, Juices and Syrups of Fruits, Tomatoes, Vegetables (such as Corn, Beans, Peas, Asparagus,) Cider, Milk, Cream, Butter, Lard, etc., and preserve them in as good and healthful condition as the best "canned" or "preserved" fruits, etc., without the trouble and expense of hermetically sealing or air-tightening the jars or cans, and with or without the use of sugar in fruits. They are at least fifty per cent. cheaper than any other known method for preserving Fruits, Vegetables, etc.
For sale at the City Drug Store opposite the Mansion House.
KILGORE & CURETON.
June 22, 1868.

Concord Mills.

Having opened a House in Charlotte, near the Post Office, for the sale of our own manufactured goods, we invite the attention of merchants and others to our YARNS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, OSNABERGS, CARPET CHAIN, STOCKING YARNS, &c., &c.
Cotton taken in exchange for Goods. We sell low for Cash.
J. McDONALD & SONS,
Concord, N. C.
August 12, 1867.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

H. M. PHELPS,
(Next door to Stenhouse, Mearns & Co.)
Is now receiving a general assortment of
Dry Goods,
Selected at the North especially for this market, which will be sold at as fair prices as can be obtained anywhere.
His assortment of
Ladies' Dress Goods
Comprise many new styles and patterns. The ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine the new fashions.
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
Of every description and quality, at low prices.
Ready-made Clothing
For Summer wear at reduced figures.
Give me a call and I will give satisfaction in goods and prices.
H. M. PHELPS,
May 11, 1868.

NEW GROCERIES.

Hammond & McLaughlin
Have received a new stock of Groceries of every description, among which are the following:
15,000 Pounds Bacon,
1,000 " Lard,
1,000 Gallons Molasses,
2,000 Sacks Salt,
150 Sacks best Family Flour;
500 Bushels Corn,
10 Barrels best Mess Pork,
50 Sacks Coffee,
40 Barrels Sugar,
300 Bushels Yarn,
1,000 Pounds best Soda,
25 Boxes Layer Raisins,
50 Kegs Nails,
5 Half Barrels White Fish,
A large lot No. 1 Mackerel,
Cheese, best Carolina Rice, a large lot of Green Tea, large lot of Candles and Candy, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Buckets, Pails, Clurns and Tubs.
HAMMOND & McLAUGHLIN.
April 27, 1868.

Look to Your Interests!

B. KOOPMANN,
At his old stand on Trade Street, is now prepared to offer to his patrons of this and the surrounding counties the most thoroughly complete and most carefully selected
Spring and Summer Stock
Ever opened in this City. As usual my stock embraces every variety of merchandise kept in a first-class mercantile house. My
Millinery Stock
Cannot be surpassed. Never before has such a wealth of Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, &c., been brought to this city.
Furnishing Goods,
For both Ladies and Gentlemen, such as on examination will be pronounced both elegant and complete. **BOOTS and SHOES** a full stock.
Ready-made Clothing,
In endless variety, for both Spring and Summer.
April 27, 1868. B. KOOPMANN.

The Education of Girls.

We are not much in favor of conventions, but must admit that the following views which emanate from the Educational Association of Virginia, are worthy of attention, and have more of the ring of common sense, than anything ordinarily proceeding from such bodies:

The appointed hour having arrived, the Association resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee on the Education of Girls.

Professor Newell, of the Maryland State Normal School, and Superintendent of Education for that State, delivered an interesting address on the subject. While agreeing with Professor Powell in regard to the "high dances, and low dances, and round dances, and square dances," in which our girls sometimes participate to excess, he was inclined to the opinion that a little dancing was not without advantage to them. There should be physical as well as mental education. He was not sure that there ought not to be more attention paid to the heels, and a little less to the head. In addition to the professors of all the "ologies," "ometries," and "manias," many modern institutions would do well to have a professor of "romping." These views were elaborated in a very attractive style by the learned professor, who then proceeded to discuss the different branches of popular female education. He was rather opposed to the devoting of much attention by young ladies to higher mathematics, and insisted upon their being well-grounded in English literature and the cultivation of a correct literary taste. They should be taught to read books—not snatches of books. Having correct literary taste, woman would be granted access to the well of pure English and undefiled, from which, during a life-time, she can obtain refreshing draughts. In idle hours to employ her mind, in hours of distress to comfort her, and at all times to a source of recreative pleasure.

Rev. Dr. Atkinson followed Prof. Newell, taking the ground that woman was not co-ordinating with, but subordinate to man, and her education should be different. When woman becomes co-ordinate with man she becomes a monster. She only became a power in the nation in times of demoralization. Her place was not in the cabinets of Kings or Presidents, but in the family and in the Church of God; and in each place the Creator had decreed that she shall be subordinate.

Dr. Atkinson noticed at length and ably the deficiencies in the system of female education now prevalent. He thought that there was too much cramming, and as a consequence many of our young ladies have a smattering of numerous studies, and are proficient in none. It would be better to study fewer branches and to study those branches thoroughly. Secondly, he deplored the spirit of emulation created by the offering of prizes. It was a dangerous spirit—one that sometimes destroys for life the happiness of a young lady. The publicity attending the exercises of female seminaries was spoken of as a great evil. Public examinations, exhibitions, and composition readings, the speaker thought, had an evil tendency when carried to extremes, as they too frequently were in these times, though less often in our State than in other sections. In conclusion, he urged education in the arts of housewifery and the practical duties of life, and expressed his hearty approval of the plan of educating girls at home, under the influence of good mothers, under the guidance of competent fathers, and with access to a good library, as preferable in most respects to any other plan.

NORTHERN CARRIAGES.

I have just received a few Buggies and Carriages of Northern make, which I offer for sale on reasonable terms.
Apply to
CHAS. WILSON.
July 20, 1868.

Statesville Female College.

The exercises of the Statesville Female College will be resumed on the first Monday of September next, with a competent corps of teachers.
Terms for First Session of Sixteen Weeks—One Half in Advance:
Board, Room and Fuel, per month, \$15 00
Washing, per month, 2 00
Tuition in Academic Department, per session, 15 00
Collegiate Department, 20 00
Music, 18 00
Use of Piano, 3 00
Ancient and Modern Languages, each, 8 00
Contingent Fee, 2 00
Drawing and Painting, each, 10 00
Books at Publishers' rates.
For further information apply to the undersigned at Statesville, N. C.
E. F. ROCKWELL, President.
The Second Session will commence the 4th of January, 1869, and continue 24 weeks.
July 20, 1868.

Edgeworth Female Seminary.

This Institution will be re-opened on the first Monday of September, with a full corps of Teachers. The entire expense for a Session of Twenty Weeks of Tuition with Board, Washing and Contingent Fee will be, according to classes, either 105, or 110, or 116 Dollars if paid in advance, or 121.50, or 126.50 Dollars, if paid half in advance. Moderate extra charges will be made for Ancient and Modern Languages, for Music, drawing and Oil Painting.
For Circular address,
J. M. M. CALDWELL,
Greensboro, N. C.
July 13, 1868. 6w

TAX NOTICE.

I will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of collecting the State and County Taxes for the year 1868:
Charlotte during the next two weeks and on Saturdays.
Sharon, Tuesday, 28th July.
Steel Creek, Wednesday, 29th "
Berryhill's, Thursday, 30th "
Paw Creek, Friday, 31st "
Long Creek, Tuesday, 4th August.
Lendley's, Wednesday, 5th "
Dewees, Thursday, 6th "
Malhard Creek, Friday, 7th "
Harrisburg, Monday, 10th "
Crab Orchard, Tuesday, 11th "
Clear Creek, Wednesday, 12th "
Morning Star, Thursday, 13th "
Providence, Friday, 14th "
I hope the Tax-payers will meet me promptly—both white and colored—whether they have made returns or not. The money is needed and must be had to defray the expenses of the State and County. No indulgence can be given.
July 13, 1868. R. M. WHITE, Sheriff.

Where the People's Money Goes.

If the people at large knew one-half of the corruptions, frauds, and speculations of the Radical party, there would be ten-fold stronger manifestations of indignation than are now daily developing themselves. Never in the history of our Government has fraud been so rampant, so bold and shameless. The public treasury has been regarded by the leaders in Congress as a source from which they possess an indefeasible right to draw such sums as may suit their political or personal purposes. As an illustration of this, we have only to refer to the six million appropriated ostensibly for harbor and river improvements, but really for the purpose of advancing the political interests of the Radical party. In truth, the Radical majority in Congress appear to think that there is no limit either to the pockets or the forbearance of the people. They therefore make appropriation after appropriation, and plan job after job, from which they or their political friends secure immense fortunes. The Osage swindle is a case in point; and equaling it in magnitude of amount and extent of rascality is the Freedman's Bureau swindle, by which twelve millions more are filched from the pockets of the people. Next comes the six million river and harbor appropriation, and what is to succeed this the Lord only knows; but the people may rest assured that so long as there are applicants for appropriations and a chance for the Radicals in Congress to benefit themselves or their friends by granting them, so long appropriations will be made.

And yet, these very Radicals at the Chicago Convention made retrenchment and reform a prominent plank in their ambiguous platform. The legislation of Congress, since the promulgation of that platform, proves how little confidence is to be placed in Radical professions, especially on the subject of economy. By their reckless extravagance, maintenance of thieving office-holders in power, despite the protests of the President, bargain and sale legislation, etc., they have plunged the country deeper and deeper into debt, until it seems like hoping against hope to expect anything short of irremediable national ruin unless they are driven from power. To show how the public money goes, we make an extract from a recent debate in the Senate on the subject of public printing. Senator Cameron, himself a Radical, and not proverbially any more honest than he should be, stated that two Radical newspapers in Washington had been paid \$40,000 apiece within a year. Senator Sherman demanded the names of the papers, to which Mr. Cameron replied as follows:

"The Chronicle and the Evening Star of this city have been paid, or will be paid, for the printing of last year, under the section which we have passed last year, that amount. The greater part of that advertising was for the purchase and sale of articles so far beyond the circulation of these papers that none of them could ever reach the people who were interested. For instance, there were \$1,500 or \$2,000 paid for an advertisement in the Territory of Arizona. There was a large sum of money paid for an advertisement asking proposals for a fort somewhere down in New Mexico. I think there were half a dozen more, or something like that, to be bought in Idaho, and they were advertised here; and in some cases the advertisements were published here a day or two before the sale or purchase to be made at those remote places. This is an abuse which would shock the community if they knew it; but nobody seems to know anything about it. We hardly know it ourselves."

We submit these facts to the people for their earnest consideration. There is nothing new in them, nothing in any degree more corrupt or startling than hundreds of other Radical frauds upon the public treasury. They are part and parcel of the great wholesale swindlings of the present corrupt Congress. While the people are groaning beneath a burden of debt heavier than that ever imposed upon any nation, these ornaments are gorging themselves with the people's money and piling up additional indebtedness and additional taxation. How much longer will it be tolerated?—Philadelphia Herald.

ELECTIONS TO COME OFF.—Prior to the Presidential election, State elections will be held in eleven States, as follows: In Kentucky on the 3rd of August; in Tennessee on the 6th; in Vermont on the 1st of September; in California on the 2nd; in Maine on the 14th; in Nebraska on the 6th of October; in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, on the 13th; and in West Virginia on the 22nd.
The third of November, the day of the Presidential election, is also the day for holding State elections in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, and Nevada.

FRENCH HORSES.—Eleven magnificent horses from the Northwest of France, for the purpose of breeding draught horses, have arrived in New York. Eleven more horses, six of which are to be taken to Ohio, are expected by the next French steamer. A six year old stallion, which was of the lot just arrived, stands 16 hands high and weighs 1,700 pounds, and a three year old weighs 1,400 pounds.

A Washington letter writer says:
The Southern Representatives conduct themselves quietly, voting with the Radicals on all questions. Their prompt party votes, on subjects which have been seriously discussed for months, and upon which the most shrewd legislators are doubtful, provoke smiles on the floor of either House.

WANTED,
1000 BUSHELS CLEAN OATS (Winter), at the Store of
T. S. ARMSTRONG & CO.,
Bryce's old Stand.
July 27, 1868.

Initial Paper and Envelopes,
Just received at JOHNSTON & ELLIOTT'S.

Stereoscopes and Views,
Just received at JOHNSTON & ELLIOTT'S.

Music,
A new and enlarged catalogue, just received, from which any piece selected will be ordered by
JOHNSTON & ELLIOTT.
July 20, 1868.

Gen. Blair's Letter of Acceptance.

OMAHA, NEBRASKA, July 13, 1868.

Gen. George W. Morgan, Chairman Committee National Democratic Convention:
GENERAL:—I take the earliest opportunity of replying to your letter, notifying me of my nomination for Vice-President of the United States by the National Democratic Convention, recently held in the city of New York.

I accept without hesitation the nomination tendered in a manner so gratifying, and give you and the committee my thanks for the very kind and complimentary language in which you have conveyed to me the decision of the Convention. I have carefully read the resolutions adopted by the Convention, and most cordially concur in every principle and sentiment they announce.

My opinion upon all of the questions which discriminate the great contending parties have been freely expressed on all suitable occasions, and I do not deem it necessary at this time to reiterate them.

The issues upon which the contest turns are clear, and cannot be obscured or distorted by the sophistries of our adversaries. All they resolve themselves into the old and ever-renewing struggle of a few men to absorb the political power of the nation. This effort, under every conceivable name and disguise, has always characterized the opponents of the Democratic party, but at no time has the attempt assumed a shape so open and daring as in this contest. The adversaries of free and constitutional government, in defiance of the express language of the Constitution, have erected a military despotism in ten of the States of the Union, have taken from the President the powers vested in him by the supreme law, and have deprived the Supreme Court of its jurisdiction. The right of trial by jury, and the great writ of right, the habeas corpus—shields of safety for every citizen, and which have descended to us from the earliest traditions of our ancestors, and which our Revolutionary fathers sought to secure to their posterity forever in the fundamental charter of our liberties—have been ruthlessly trampled under foot by the fragment of a Congress. Whole States and communities of people of our own race have been attainted, convicted, condemned, and deprived of their rights as citizens, without presentment, or trial, or witnesses, but by Congressional enactment of *ex post facto* laws, and in defiance of the constitutional prohibition denying even to a full and legal Congress the authority to pass any bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law. The same usurping authority has substituted as electors in place of the men of our own race, thus illegally attained and disfranchised, a host of ignorant negroes, who are supported in idleness with the public money, and combined together to strip the white race of their birthright, through the management of Freedmen's Bureaus and the emissaries of conspirators in other States; and, to complete the oppression, the military power of the nation has been placed at their disposal, in order to make this barbarism supreme.

The military leader under whose prestige this usurping Congress has taken refuge since the condemnation of their schemes by the free people of the North in the elections of the last year, and whom they have selected as their candidate to shield themselves from the result of their own wickedness and crime, has announced his acceptance of the nomination, and his willingness to maintain their usurpations over eight million of white people at the South, fixed to the earth with his bayonets. He exclaims, "Let us have peace." "Peace reigns in Warsaw," was the announcement which heralded the doom of the liberties of a nation. "The Empire is peace," exclaimed Bonaparte, when freedom and its defenders expired under the sharp edge of his sword. The peace to which Grant invites us is the peace of despotism and death.

Those who seek to restore the Constitution by executing the will of the people condemning the reconstruction acts, already pronounced in the elections of last year, and which will, I am convinced, be still more emphatically expressed by the election of the Democratic candidate as the President of the United States, are denounced as revolutionists by the partisans of this vindictive Congress. Negro suffrage, which the popular vote of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Connecticut, and other States have condemned as expressly against the letter of the Constitution, must stand, because their Senators and Representatives have willed it. If the people shall again condemn these atrocious measures by the election of the Democratic candidate for President, they must not be disturbed, although decided to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, and although the President is sworn to maintain and support the Constitution. The will of a fraction of a Congress, reinforced with its partisan emissaries sent to the South and supported there by the soldiery, must stand against the will of the people and the decision of the Supreme Court, and the solemn oath of the President to maintain and support the Constitution.

It is revolutionary to execute the will of the people! It is revolutionary to execute the judgment of the Supreme Court! It is revolutionary in the President to keep inviolate his oath to sustain the Constitution! This false construction of the vital principle of our Government is the last resort of those who would have their arbitrary reconstruction sway and supersede our time-honored institutions. The nation will say the Constitution must be restored, and the will of the people prevail. The appeal to the peaceful ballot to attain this end is not war, is not revolution. They make war and revolution attempt to arrest this quiet mode of putting aside military despotism and the usurpations of a fragment of a Congress, asserting absolute power over that benign system of regulated liberty left us by our fathers. This must be allowed to take its course. This is the only road to peace. It will come with the election of the Democratic candidate, and not with the election of that mailed warrior, whose bayonets are now at the throats of eight millions of people in the South, to compel them to support him as a candidate for the Presidency, and to submit to the domination of an alien race of semi-barbarous men. No perversion of truth or audacity of misrepresentation can exceed that which hails this candidate in arms as an angel of peace.

I am, very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
FRANK P. BLAIR.

Thoughts on Marriage.

There comes a time when the maiden departs from her father's house. She is called, she answers, and departs. Ah! how many visions of angels have there been! but they were not God's angels. How many have gone out walking on flowers, but they were changed to thorns! How many have gone out from their father's house, borne on the seraphic experience of love, scarcely touching the ground for joyfulness, to find, little by little, that love flowed away like a summer's brook, and left in its place but the bare channel and the gravel! How many have gone out to build a fiction which perished faster than the image fashioned in snow, which melts in the hounding! How many have had their plans perish as they handled them! And yet every maiden must go forth in her appointed time. Blessed are they who know how, when they go forth, in the first day as it were, to behold, as Jacob did in his vision, God's angels ascending and descending, and behind and above all himself. See to it, then, you that are going, and you that are gone, that you do not forget to have your earliest plans in married life, your first hopes, include a true love of God, and a true purpose of serving him. It is not enough that you love your husband. He is your head in the Lord; he stands for the hour, as it were, interpreting to you God's love; but he is not God. Otherwise, your ladder will be upon the ground and too short to reach further than the storm-cloud, and ere long the wind will blow it over. Of all the sad things in the world, I think, the saddest is the leaf that tells what love meant to be, and the turning of the leaf to tell what love has been. All blossoms—all ashes; all smiles and gladness—all tears and sadness. Nothing is so beautiful as the temple that love builds; and nothing is so miserable as the service of that temple.

My young maiden friend love is not a possession, but a growth. The heart is a lamp with just enough oil to burn for the hour, and if there be no oil put into it again, its light will go out. God's grace is the oil that fills the lamp of love. And if there be one thing that every woman, above all others, should say to herself, it is this: "I cannot be respected and loved as I must needs be to be happy, unless I can bring something more than myself. It must be good in me that shall maintain me in that dignity and excellence of proportion, and nobleness and impressiveness which shall win and hold love." And a Godless woman entering into the marriage relation, goes as a lamb to the slaughter. Wreaths of flowers are about the neck; but the knife is not far off.

It is sad—the desecration of life. It is the saddest thing on earth. There is nothing that touches, it seems to me, the contemplative heart more than that. To see what it might be, if these early days or prophets of possibility, and then to picture what it is, is sad indeed. And more than anything else in the world, it fails for want of food. No other food is there for love but goodness. Love cannot any more burn without goodness, than flame without fuel. The sorrows that must go with you all your life, or break suddenly upon you somewhere, cannot be borne without the help of God's ministering angels upon the heart. As your household grows around you, and your children begin to feel the tides of life, and you begin to become in turn their guides as your parents were yours, you will find that no one can bear life well who has not God somewhere, a present help in a time of trouble.

If there be anything that young wedded love should have as its first vision, it is the ladder between the earth and heaven, and the angels of God ascending and descending, and God over all, blessing it. Begin your household life with your wedded life, with a firm hold on God, on purity, on heaven. Then, there will be hope for you. Otherwise, take winter fare.

A Bear Story.

A bear met a little girl in the woods in Mason county, Michigan, and carried her off by seizing her clothing in his teeth. She was not found for 36 hours. A couple of gentlemen being informed of the circumstances, immediately set out to help find the child. As they were passing a swampy spot, where the undergrowth was very thick, they either called the child, or else were talking loud, when one of them heard the child's voice. He then called the child by name, and told her to come out of the bushes. She replied that the Bear would not let her. The men then crept through the bush, and when near the spot where the child and bear were, they heard a splash in the water, which the child said was the bear. On going to her they found her standing upon a log, extending about half way across the river. The bear had undertaken to cross the river on the log, and, being closely pursued, left the child and swam away. She had received some scratches about her face, arms and legs and her clothes were almost torn from her, but the bear had not bitten her, only the marks of his teeth being found on her back, when in taking hold of her clothes to carry her, he had taken the flesh also.

The little one says the bear would put her nose up to her face, when she would slap him, and then the bear would hang his head by her side and purr and rub against her like a cat. The men asked her if she was cold in the night, and she told them the old bear lay down beside her and put his "arms" around her and kept her warm, though she did not like his long hair. She was taken home to her parents, who could hardly express their joy at her safety.

The bear has been seen lurking about in the vicinity, it is supposed for the purpose of yet carrying off the child. The supposition is that it is a female bear, and having lost her cubs, came across the child and adopted it. Steps are being taken to capture the bear.

GOOD MOTTO.—The colored Democrats of Columbia, S. C., had a grand parade and barbecue on the 7th. It was largely attended and the best feeling prevailed. Three whites and three colored spoke. One of the banners bore the inscription:—"We trust the men of the South."

Gen. Frank P. Blair fought in more than two score battles, and yet he is denounced in unmeasured terms by the men who stand at home and sold shoddy cloth, bad coffee and paper-sold shoes to the soldiers. Such is Radical loyalty.—Philadelphia Age.